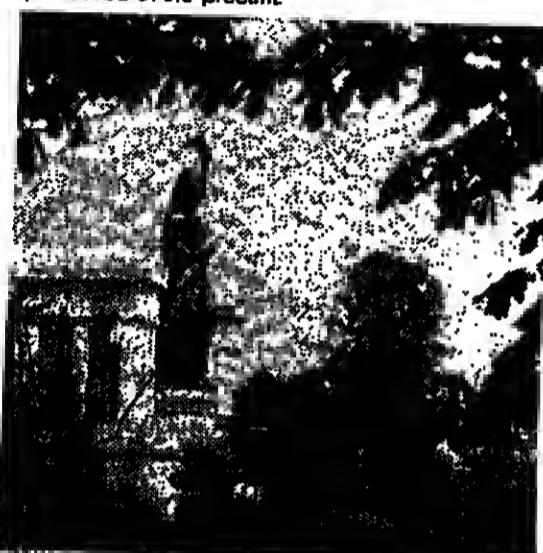


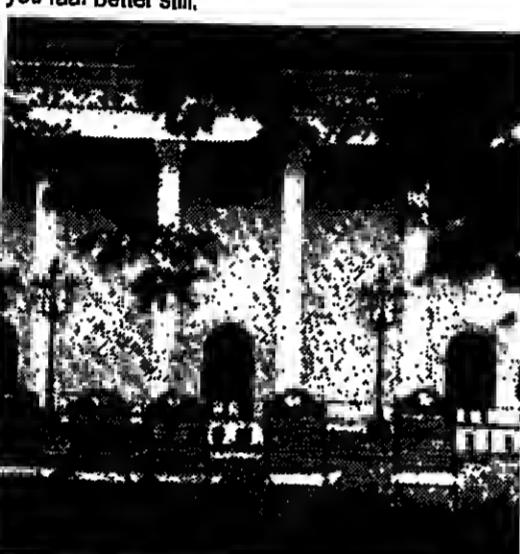


## Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of Germany

German cities present many lace to the visitors, full of tradition and yet modern. They are pulsating with life and are cosmopolitan meeting places, offering you the treasures of the past and the pleasures of the present.



Sparkling springs everywhere, more than 200 spas. Springs for heart and kidney complaints, for every liver and stomach, for all types of treatment. And if nothing else you, golf and fresh air will make you feel better still.



Here there's nothing virtuous in staying thirsty. Wine has been grown for nearly 2000 years. Every town has brewed its own beer since the Middle Ages whilst German sparkling wine came in about 1800. You'll never be dry in Germany.



A shopping spree in famous streets. Perhaps in elegant shops that sell fine jewellery, rare antiques and trendy fashions. Or in the little bakery. After all, there are more than 200 kinds of bread in Germany.



See in 1971 what the rest of the world will discover in 1972 - Germany, scene of the Olympic Games. Follow the whole, or part, of the 2000 mile "Olympic Tour" we have designed for you.

Albrecht Dürer was born 500 years ago. He painted in the ancient town of Nürnberg, where his house still stands. You will see many towns in Germany which still look as they did in Dürer's time.

You can sail on all stretches of the German sea (in Olympic style, too). And the next swimming pool is just around the corner. What if you don't like water sports? Take to the air! Gliders, anyone?

Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of Germany. I am interested in a pre-Olympic visit to Germany. Please send me full information.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Please write in block letters and do not omit the postal code.  
Send coupon to: Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr & Frankfurt/Main, Beethovenstraße 69



# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 19 August 1971  
Tenth Year - No. 488 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

## No one looks forward to crossing swords with Red China in the UN

President Nixon's new China policy and the consequences of the changes on the international political scene heralded three weeks ago will remain mainly the subject of speculation until announcements have given way to hard facts.

Not until Mr Nixon has returned from his visit to Peking will there be greater clarity about the improvement in relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

Detailed preparations for President Nixon's visit to Chairman Mao have yet to be made so far as to whether they might yet fall through or hard to place.

Difficulties that arise will, of course, be given the full treatment. Were the flight to China to be called off the resulting shock would be a good deal greater than the relief caused by the announcement that the visit had been arranged.

The undertaking made by President Nixon via his go-between Dr Kissinger in Peking must also first be put into practice. America will first have to vote in favour of Peking's admission to the United Nations.

Had this undertaking not been made the President would not have been invited to visit Peking in the first place.

There are tactical reasons why Washington's new approach was not made known at the same time as the announcement of the forthcoming visit.

A simultaneous announcement that the United States proposed to vote in favour

goodwill but it remains a secret known only by the United States and the Soviet Union whether Moscow knew or suspected in advance what was on the cards.

While Moscow and Peking were at daggers drawn the Soviet Union found it rather convenient that America was strictly opposed to mainland Chinese membership of the United Nations.

On the face of it the Communists were able to fulminate against American obduracy and superficially they all voted in Peking's favour but in reality they were only too happy not to have to cross swords with a Communist Chinese delegate in the UN.

They had had experience of Albania, China's diminutive ally in the United Nations, but this could hardly be said to represent full-scale confrontation.

Assuming that the People's Republic does gain admission to the UN (though the process is not as easy as it might appear to be) there will be no avoiding confrontation.

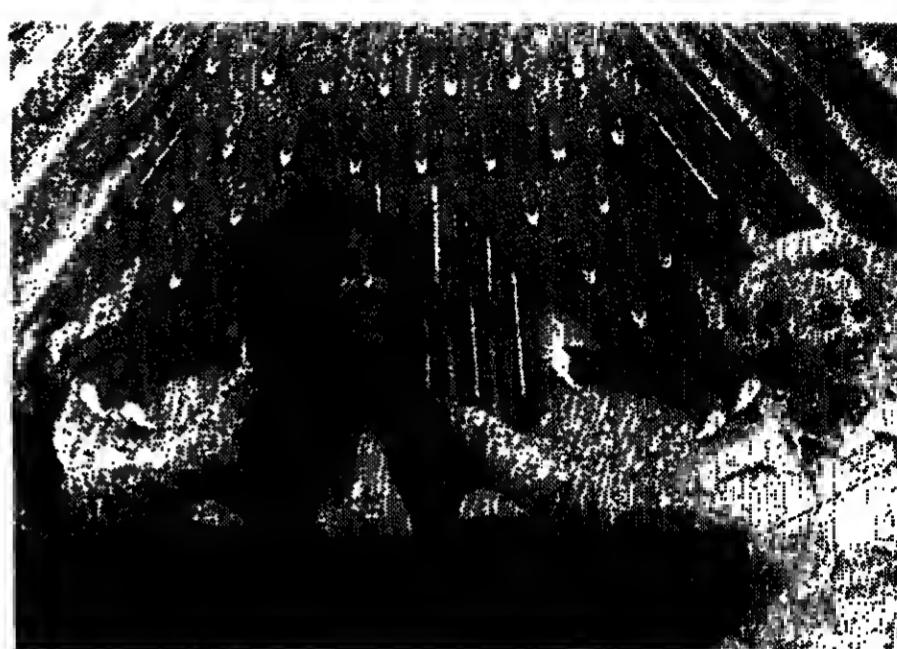
The major protagonists will then be

face to face in the UN: America and China, China and the Soviet Union and, of course, the Soviet Union and America as in the past.

A full-scale hue and cry need not arise at the onset of this new era. A great deal will be managed silently and behind the scenes.

A tense confrontation between Washington, Moscow and Peking will occur not only in the United Nations but also at all points of contact and there are more of these than is for the good of international peace and quiet.

There is Central Europe, Vietnam, the Middle East and all aspects of the Third World. Is fresh tension inevitable in the



### UN aid campaign

Dunja Rajtar (left), the Yugoslav singer and film star, visited the Bundestag accompanied by Annemarie Renger, chairman of the West German United Nations Association and SPD Bundestag member. Dunja Rajtar is appearing in Germany in shows sponsored by the UN World Hunger Campaign. (Photo: AP)

process of dialogue between Washington and Peking?

In a rule of three governed by the three world powers' world affairs could be coordinated to a certain extent were the three sides fairly equally balanced, but this is just not the case.

Two of the three are, ideologically speaking, brothers up in arms against each other, and enemies of this kind are generally even more irreconcilable than diametrically opposed systems such as Capitalism and Communism.

Capitalists and Communists have a fair idea of what the other side is like and how it will react. Fraternal enmity, as religious warfare has repeatedly shown, does not admit of rational calculation.

What went on in the USSR, for instance? In view of the childish as

capades involved it was hard to believe that great powers, indeed world powers, were in conflict.

The Russians and the Chinese do not, in any case, appear to be particularly good at understanding each other's point of view. It could well be that the Americans, who have just rediscovered their old love of China, at times assess Peking's policies better than the Russians do.

Conflicts between systems will, of course, continue. Peking will continue to condemn American imperialism hook, line and sinker. In ideological matters there is no such thing as coexistence and quarter is neither asked nor given.

By no means everything will be straightforward. Observers will note many diversion in the emergence of a new relationship between the United States and China.

Moscow is warning America not to hobnob too closely with China and makes no bones about its mistrust. On the other hand America and Russia are cooperating on disarmament at Geneva and at the Salt talks in Helsinki.

Warnings are being sounded left, right and centre, both directly and indirectly. Mutual accusations continue to fly thick and fast.

Peking reckons that Moscow and Washington are aiming at world domination. Moscow replies that Sino-American hegemony appears to be on the cards. It is all half-baked and undigested but there is more to come.

Who is afraid of whom? A definite answer cannot be given because at present all three appear to feel that if any two come to terms it can only be at the other's expense.

In making great play with the Warsaw Pact Moscow bears witness to a certain degree of nervousness. Chinese policy is, and always has been, hard to fathom. Table-tennis is a touching strategem but China's motives are far from the purest of the pure.

Is America letting Japan down by hobnobbing with China? Not to mention

Continued on page 3

## India's good-neighbour policy with Peking spurs Gromyko to action

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to India was well overdue. Since President Nixon's announcement of his intention to visit Peking next year the Asian political scene has lived up.

New Delhi is no exception. Foreign Minister Swaran Singh has expressly advocated a return to normal relations between his country and China – even though the frontier issue is unresolved. The argument now runs that support for mainland Chinese membership of the United Nations is merely making up for a move that has been neglected stubbornly for too long.

It remains to be seen how, at the autumn UN General Assembly, the American delegation casts to the winds a practice maintained for twenty years with the aid of every conceivable legal, political and moral argument.

It may have been agreed with Peking that the UN vote on Chinese membership is now, in contrast to the strict veto of the past, to have the benefit of US

The Soviet Union is now probably afraid that India will go its own way again somehow or other. This would have

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 August 1971)

## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Russia's affairs world-wide are in disarray

**Hannoversche Allgemeine**

The Soviet leadership creates the impression of being a somewhat uncertain crew. They have every reason. The news has been bad of late.

President Nixon is to visit Peking, the United States is to vote in favour of the admission of People's China to the United Nations, the Communist coup in Sudan came to grief in a bloodbath, the economic integration of the countries of East and South-East Europe under Soviet leadership has had to be postponed because of Rumania's attitude and last but not least the Soviet harvest promises to be mediocre at best.

Against this depressing background the Berlin settlement and allied treaties between the Federal Republic on the one hand and the Soviet Union and Poland on the other has paled into relative insignificance. Yet it is still on the agenda and remains a vital problem at least for Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin.

Over the past fortnight the Party leaders of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have, according to reports, by the Soviet news agency Tass conferred one after the other with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea on Berlin and American policy towards China.

In all probability the GDR Socialist Unity Party leader Erich Honecker has also paid his Soviet opposite number the odd visit since he is also on holiday in that part of the world.

Yet at the time of all these deliberations the situation in the Sudan was still

unclear and the Comecon conference of heads of government had yet to take place.

A further meeting was necessary to coordinate policy. On Monday the Party leaders reconvened in the Crimea, joined by General Secretary Yunzhang Tsendebal of Mongolia. Nicolae Ceausescu of Rumania did not put in an appearance, though it was not immediately clear whether or not he had been invited.

This suddenly convened conference following a spate of bilateral talks strengthens the impression of uncertainty in the Kremlin.

The topics discussed are only loosely linked even though Moscow's propagandists claim developments in the Sudan, Chinese policy on Africa and American policy towards China jointly as the activities of the imperialists and their allies.

Viewed in this light the Berlin problem, Rumania's obduracy, the wretched state of Chilean agriculture and the Apollo programme also fit into the picture. But the powers that be between East Berlin and Ulan Bator think nothing of their own propaganda. Their problem is how to respond to the situation in hand.

The Communists will have to come to terms with the defeat sustained in the Sudan. This would doubtless be possible were it not that they have heightened mistrust of their motives in the entire Arab world.

Only the military and economic dependence on the Soviet Union, say Egypt's still far prevented the Soviet Union from losing a good deal of ground in Cairo as well as Khartoum. It very much looks as though Brezhnev's debacle on

the Nile may prove as far-reaching as John F. Kennedy's in Cuba's Bay of Pigs. The Soviet Union is powerless in the face of developments in relations between the United States and People's China. Impotence at times leads to inconsiderately harsh reactions.

Moscow would not, however, be well-advised to show its annoyance — either in the Salt talks with the United States or in the Four-Power talks on Berlin settlement.

The arms race slow-down undertaken by the USSR and the USA would otherwise undoubtedly go by the board in pressing Soviet economic projects would again be in jeopardy.

Brezhnev's position is particularly complicated as regards his ambition to bring about genuine integration of the Comecon countries.

By means of his own speeches and with the aid of Moscow's propaganda the Soviet General Secretary has endeavoured to consign to oblivion his Foreign Minister's talk of limited sovereignty.

In its stead an attempt is being made to gain even greater political influence over the Soviet Union's allies by means of economic integration. In this way the sovereignty of other Comecon members will be further restricted.

Rumania is determined in its opposition to this ambition and has so far been successful. There are probably a number of people who rate this a personal setback for Brezhnev.

The sum total of foreign policy setbacks since the XXIV Party Congress this March and April has been greater than that of what for the Kremlin constitutes good news.

Now that the harvest, always a sore point in Soviet economic and domestic policies, is unlikely to be all that spectacular it is easy to appreciate the current uncertainty in Moscow.

Leonid Brezhnev will not have had a very pleasant holiday and can hardly be said to have enjoyed much of a rest.

*Dietrich Möller  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 4 August 1971)*

The attitude of Communist Parties in power towards the fate of their Sudanese comrades has become, like their reaction to the persecution of Indonesian Communists in 1965, a yardstick of what store the communist regimes still set by the principle of proletarian internationalism.

Ever since the Communist Manifesto this term has been used to denote the obligation on Communists everywhere to practise international solidarity and lend a common hand against the enemy.

With the passage of time, though, the principle has assumed the proportions of a fig leaf, covering each and every opportunist or, as in the case of Czechoslovakia in 1968, imperialist move.

This, too, is the case in respect of the gory persecution of Sudanese Communists. Were the Soviet leadership to attach any real significance to the maxim of proletarian internationalism they would have brought massive pressure to bear on the Numeiry regime and taken energetic action in Egypt and Libya too.

An immediate break-off of diplomatic relations with Khartoum, a general embargo on economic and military assistance and the withdrawal of advisers and development aid officials would have been the very least Moscow could have done to counter anti-Communist terror.

An ideologically committed Kremlin leadership would, in view of the men and arms it has at its disposal in the Arab world, have been in a position to launch a lightning campaign to aid its comrades in prison.

Instead lukewarm protests demonstrations were organised by trade union and factory groups at which neither Leonid Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the CPSU, nor even a solitary member of the

## Moscow leaves Sudanese Communists badly in the lurch

politbureau put in an appearance. Power politics scored yet another victory over communist ideology.

The Soviet Union has thus made do with a kind of moral rearmament of its Party members and at the same time provided itself with a feeble alibi in the face of international Communism.

It is, for that matter, a moot question whether the Parties that have put paid to more of their own comrades than their enemies have in the course of the past half century have any moral right to behave differently.

The Soviet leaders have opted nonetheless for cooperation with Arab nationalists and the fate of the Arab Communists is thus sealed. Nikita Khrushchev was at least a little more consistent with the ideology he professed in occasionally deplored in public the persecution of Communists under President Nasser.

Communist tolerance towards non-Communist opponents is another matter altogether. One hardly dares think what fate would befall men who temporarily took over power in an Eastern Bloc country but were then unlucky enough to lose it again in the wake of counter-revolution.

In mid-April they courted Numeiry in Moscow and negotiated with him. At the XXIV Party Congress they kept quiet about a message from the Sudanese Communist Party complaining about the situation and requesting assistance.

Last but not least they backed the Arab federation hook, line and sinker and stated the Sudan's membership to be desirable and useful. In so doing Moscow committed itself in advance in a way that cannot now be ignored.

*Alexander Korab  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 August 1971)*

the Nile may prove as far-reaching as John F. Kennedy's in Cuba's Bay of Pigs. The Soviet Union is powerless in the face of developments in relations between the United States and People's China. Impotence at times leads to inconsiderately harsh reactions.

Moscow would not, however, be well-advised to show its annoyance — either in the Salt talks with the United States or in the Four-Power talks on Berlin settlement.

The arms race slow-down undertaken by the USSR and the USA would otherwise undoubtedly go by the board in pressing Soviet economic projects would again be in jeopardy.

Brezhnev's position is particularly complicated as regards his ambition to bring about genuine integration of the Comecon countries.

By means of his own speeches and with the aid of Moscow's propaganda the Soviet General Secretary has endeavoured to consign to oblivion his Foreign Minister's talk of limited sovereignty.

In its stead an attempt is being made to gain even greater political influence over the Soviet Union's allies by means of economic integration. In this way the sovereignty of other Comecon members will be further restricted.

Rumania is determined in its opposition to this ambition and has so far been successful. There are probably a number of people who rate this a personal setback for Brezhnev.

The sum total of foreign policy setbacks since the XXIV Party Congress this March and April has been greater than that of what for the Kremlin constitutes good news.

Now that the harvest, always a sore point in Soviet economic and domestic policies, is unlikely to be all that spectacular it is easy to appreciate the current uncertainty in Moscow.

Leonid Brezhnev will not have had a very pleasant holiday and can hardly be said to have enjoyed much of a rest.

*Dietrich Möller  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 4 August 1971)*

## America prepares to grab the stinging nettle of two Chinas

**STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG**

Three weeks after the announcement of President Nixon's visit to Peking Secretary of State William Rogers has announced his Four-Power settlement on Berlin by the end of August. The Opposition countered that this meant the Chancellor was putting himself under pressure to get the negotiations moving faster so that his prediction would come true.

This would only be justified if Germans were sitting at the conference table in the former Control Commission Building. But we are not.

The talks are being carried out by the divided countries, is to be clarified in a pragmatic fashion in that the US is to avoid committing itself to a statement of principle.

America, Mr Rogers has announced, will vote in favour of admitting China to the United Nations if the General Assembly (this autumn) at the same time oppose all attempts to expel Taiwan from the world body.

This dual representation establishes a dangerous precedent for the negotiations on Germany should a vote be taken to settle the Berlin question.

On a number of occasions the US declared its willingness to allow the German states to join the United Nations but not before all aspects of the Berlin question have been solved satisfactorily.

The United States will probably resort to a procedural stratagem to resolve the dilemma of having taken one stand for China and taking another on Germany.

The Americans are more German than the Germans in the eyes of certain CDU/CSU politicians who should know better.

The fact that the Allies were at first loath to secede to the setting up of a Soviet consulate-general in West Berlin is understandable from the psychological point of view.

They would, after all, be granting a right to the Soviet Union for which a reciprocal concession would not be possible.

If the West had in turn pleaded for a consulate-general in East Berlin, Moscow would have politely given them the same time to expel Taiwan.

They will declare the expulsion of Nationalist China to be an important issue requiring a two-thirds majority whereas admission of Peking calls for a straightforward numerical majority.

The United States will probably repeat without a formal decision being reached on Chinese sovereignty.

This is a neat solution but one cannot help wondering whether the United States has not underestimated the old.

So far neither Peking nor Taipei has stated whether it would be prepared to play ball. What is more, this way there can be no clarification of the issue of Taiwan.

The suggestion was that the Soviet consulate in West Berlin should have a staff of thirty people. This figure corresponds roughly to the number of applications made each day by West Berliners for visas to travel to the Soviet Union.

It is no wonder that the United States intelligence service refused to remain silent when it heard of Soviet intentions.

Thus when it comes to the theme of the West Berlin consulate-general it is mainly allied interests and not typical US Berlin interests that are being discussed.

For even this to come to fruition if negotiations between West and East Germany succeed in this way it was hoped that the GDR would reciprocate with a mutual agreement between the two Germanies.

At that time the idea in mind was an intra-German treaty.

In practice, however, all that remained of this hope was a struggle over a proposal to the GDR.

When the Federal Republic had shown its preparedness to assist its neighbour in the East in this way it was hoped that the GDR would reciprocate with a mutual agreement between the two Germanies.

At that time the idea in mind was an intra-German treaty.

Andrei Gromyko's latest move with US

Thrust hints that this may come about in the autumn — if the talks on Berlin are handed over to the two Germanies.

Thus it is quite possible that both themes will be interlinked.

*Ludwig Eberlein  
(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, 1 August 1971)*

present circumstances there is no question of this happening.

Although the twenty-fifth session of the four ambassadors to discuss the Berlin Question has still not provided a final decision it seems that the various viewpoints have come closer together and on a number of questions ideas seem to be converging:

\* Freight transport to have unhindered access between the Federal Republic and Berlin without official controls.

\* Only spot checks on passenger vehicles.

\* A lump sum to cover the fees for using access roads.

Difficulties arise over the much-discussed presence of Federal Republic offices in West Berlin. The main concern is what form the ties between the Federal Republic and West Berlin must take in future in all circumstances.

Any concessions that were made in this direction would of necessity be to the disadvantage of West Berlin.

The question of who else could be expected to give ground for the sake of concessions has no logical answer. There is no one else!

If we Germans alone were responsible for finding an answer to the Berlin problem there would be far greater room for manoeuvre towards a mutual give-and-take situation.

The allies cannot bring up for discussion any subject that is not directly pertinent to the Berlin Question and a satisfactory solution to the Berlin problem.

On the other hand if Bonn were responsible for these negotiations it would easily be in a position to come to some arrangement with the GDR relating to inter-German trade.

Another example was clearly seen at the Kassel talks between Willy Brandt and his GDR discussion partner Willi Stoph about the possibility of taking steps towards both countries being accepted as full members of the United Nations.

When the Federal Republic had shown its preparedness to assist its neighbour in the East in this way it was hoped that the GDR would reciprocate with a mutual agreement between the two Germanies.

At that time the idea in mind was an intra-German treaty.

In practice, however, all that remained of this hope was a struggle over a proposal to the GDR.

For even this to come to fruition if negotiations between West and East Germany succeed in this way it was hoped that the GDR would reciprocate with a mutual agreement between the two Germanies.

At that time the idea in mind was an intra-German treaty.

Andrei Gromyko's latest move with US

Thrust hints that this may come about in the autumn — if the talks on Berlin are handed over to the two Germanies.

Thus it is quite possible that both themes will be interlinked.

*Ludwig Eberlein  
(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, 1 August 1971)*

then be a second communist country on the Security Council and enjoying the right of veto.

It remains to see what rumpus will be caused by the admission of Peking to the United Nations. The consternation caused by Washington and Peking's decision to come to terms is a mere foretaste of things to come.

Both countries (and the Soviet Union) must take care that this upsurge does not assume alarming dimensions. Paradoxically (or not) healthy egotism on the part of all concerned ought to ensure that no one dabbles in adventurous politics.

*Maxim Feckler  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 August 1971)*

## Possible recognition of the GDR again comes in for discussion

However, GDR newspapers have been able to report that seventeen prominent Britons, including the former Labour Minister Richard Crossman and the former British envoy in Berlin Mr Geoffrey McDermott, came out in favour of recognition of the German Democratic Republic in a letter to *The Times*.

Firstly a statement made by the former Social Democratic premier of Denmark Viggo Kampmann, at a conference of northern European parliamentarians during the GDR Baltic week at Warnemünde. Secondly a speech by Dr Nello Cello, the Swiss Finance Minister and acting Foreign Minister, and thirdly the assumption of diplomatic relationships between the Central African Republic of Chad and the GDR. *Neuer Deutschland* pointed out that this was the thirtieth recognition of the GDR.

The campaign for international recognition is not only costing the GDR thousands of millions of Marks — Egypt alone is said to have received a thousand million Marks in credit since it opened relations with the GDR — but it is also bringing money in.

France granted East Berlin a loan over eight years instead of the usual five. And export authorities in Britain offered the GDR credit on more favourable terms than they have been accustomed to granting to Socialist countries in the past.

These are the facts. It is obvious that the GDR press has gone to town on them. But the sacrifices that the

## ■ LEGAL AFFAIRS

## Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn's abortion law comes under a crossfire of criticism

*Süddeutsche Zeitung*

Gerhard Jahn, Minister of Justice, will not be allowed to forget his problem during his summer. His reformist policies will dog him. Whatever he proposes there will be people who think he is going too far and others who will claim that he is not going far enough.

Moves to reform laws governing divorce and sexual crimes have already shown that subjects like these rouse emotions, making the reformer the target of people representing all shades of ideological opinion.

A reformer can no longer afford to be the only one to spot the spot on the political spectrum from which the most violent reaction is expected.

When Gerhard Jahn presents his abortion law reform bill early this autumn it is a fair bet he will have made an exact calculation of potential opposition this time.

So far Jahn has maintained strict silence during debates on Paragraph 218 of the penal code, the paragraph concerning illegal abortions. He has only given the general indication that there will be neither full retention nor complete abolition of the law.

But others wanting abortion law reform have already reached an agreement that pregnancies may only be terminated during the first three months after conception.

A three-months limitation takes both the woman's and the child's interests into account. This solution is sensible and guarantees uniform administration of justice. It has not failed to attract supporters in both the Cabinet and the Ministry of Justice.

But unless appearances are deceptive Jahn's Bill will not mention the three-month limitation but will draw up a list of situations justifying abortion.

There are medical grounds for abortion (childbirth would endanger the health of the pregnant mother), criminological grounds (the child conceived as a result of rape), eugenic grounds (the child would be born handicapped) as well as social-medical grounds where the mother would be overburdened if the child were born.

But it now seems possible to push through contraception as a way to reduce the number of abortions. People will find it difficult to reject both State-backed contraception and abortion law reform at one and the same time.

All arguments against the three-months limitation now being collected in the Ministry of Justice will have, apart from their own value as arguments, the function of making the political decision appear as the decision of specialists in this field.

Opposing the three-month limitation, the Ministry of Justice will object that for logical reasons there can be no time limit taken for the absolute protection of life.

Under other circumstances proposals that the State should back contraception (particularly by means of the pill) with information and free supply would almost certainly be opposed.

But it now seems possible to push through contraception as a way to reduce the number of abortions. People will find it difficult to reject both State-backed contraception and abortion law reform at one and the same time.

All arguments against the three-months limitation now being collected in the Ministry of Justice will have, apart from their own value as arguments, the function of making the political decision appear as the decision of specialists in this field.

Opposing the three-month limitation, the Ministry of Justice will object that for logical reasons there can be no time limit taken for the absolute protection of life.

## Obscure legal logic

But legal logic is sometimes obscure. It was Jahn himself who stated that it was not a question of conducting exercises in juristic logic when answering attacks that his divorce law reform was inconsistent. A law, he said, must be understood and accepted.

Time will tell whether his list of grounds will be understood and accepted. He will not at any rate be able to depend on the support of those who would like to lump him together with those 374 women who admitted to having an abortion in an illustrated weekly.

He will also attract criticism in his own party and in the FDP. But it is this opposition that will enable him to depict himself to opponents of any reform whatsoever as the men who is preventing anything more far-reaching. In this way he may be able to get his Bill on to the statute books.

*Robert Leicht*  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 July 1971)

Accompanying measures are also planned.

Nobody disputes the fact that the abortion law needs reforming. The application of Paragraph 218 of the penal code cannot be defined accurately enough today.

The law also punishes cases that, bearing in mind the contemporary views on the purpose of punishment, should not be subjected to the clauses of the penal code but should be seen instead in their ethical and religious aspects.

Paragraph 218 makes it illegal to procure an abortion, thus killing the embryo. Controversy surrounds the question of at what stage an embryo comes under the protection of this law.

The legislature made no plain ruling on this basic question as not even the medical profession knew the details of early human development when the abortion law was drawn up last century. Impregnation was therefore the only act that could be considered.

For a long time the abortion question was insignificant as a termination of pregnancy in the first fourteen days after conception never entered the courts.

But it is relevant today. More is known about what happens after conception and about midwives in particular. Also, intrauterine pessaries and the morning-after pill are now available to prevent the further development of life between impregnation and midwives.

The question is whether Paragraph 218 refers to the embryo as a fertilised ovum,

in which case its destruction with the aid of the means mentioned is illegal abortion, or whether it means a fertilised ovum in which case the use of such methods would go unpunished.

Today a court would rarely judge that a pregnancy had been terminated by the use of such methods. But as even the attempt to procure an abortion is a punishable offence this question is relevant.

There has never been a court ruling on this problem. The majority of doctors and lawyers agree that the abortion law should only apply from the point of midwives. The reasons they put forward are convincing.

The law must now be changed to show that legal protection of the life of unborn children does not begin until after midwives. The Speyer lawyer Professor Herzog has shown that Basic Law allows this.

On this basis two solutions are under discussion.

The alternative draft of the professors of law propose that termination of pregnancy within the first four weeks of three months should be allowed if the operation is carried out by a qualified

doctor with the full permission of the pregnant mother.

There must still be discussion on whether this solution still takes adequate account of the law's duty to protect the embryo. There are important arguments in support.

The second solution would only permit abortion on certain grounds. These would include medical grounds where there was serious danger for the life and health of the pregnant mother, eugenic grounds where there was a high degree of probability that the child would be born physically or mentally handicapped, ethical or criminal grounds where the pregnancy had been caused by a penal act, including the sexual abuse of children below the age of fourteen, and social-medical grounds which would apply when the health of the mother would be seriously threatened because of social factors or when there was justified concern that the health of the mother could deteriorate after the birth because of social factors.

*Adolf Müller-Emmert, chairman of the Bundestag special committee for penal reform* (Handelsblatt, 27 July 1971)

## Majority supports legal abortions

A surprisingly high number of voters of all three Bundestags would welcome a more liberal abortion law and a clause allowing pregnancy to be terminated within a three-month limit.

A survey conducted by the Institute shows that 58 per cent support the three-month limit while 31 per cent would oppose it.

Observers in Bonn do not rule out the possibility that the results of the could alter the CDU/CSU's position, especially as the CDU/CSU legal affairs committee spoke of the possibility of cooperation with a number of SDP members.

The reform bill drafted by the Ministry of Justice proposes that social factors should be considered along with medical and mental when permitting abortion.

The FDP and women in the demand that abortions should be legal during the first three months of pregnancy. The poll shows that supported by 68 per cent of SPD, 71 per cent of FDP voters and 45 per cent of CDU/CSU voters.

Forty per cent of CDU/CSU voters reject this three month solution. But majority of Catholics support it, 44 per cent recommending its adoption and 31 per cent opposing it.

Eighty per cent of the CDU voters per cent of SPD voters and 89 per cent of FDP voters would support an abortion, eugenic grounds where the embryo is physically and mentally damaged.

Support is even greater for legal abortion in medical grounds under which pregnancy would be terminated when mother's life was endangered.

This is the only solution accepted by Catholic Church, was supported by 50 per cent of SPD voters, 90 per cent of FDP voters and 83 per cent of CDU/CSU voters.

The social grounds contained in the Justice Ministry's four point programme are supported by 74 per cent of SPD voters and rejected by 15 per cent.

The clearest support was given by Free Democrat voters with 68 per cent and 83 per cent of Social Democrat voters would accept them.

A large majority of Catholics will also accept this ruling, seventy per cent support and twenty per cent against. Protestants were in favour by 78 per cent, given a total of six constituencies.

Although the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats have women to thank for most of their election successes, neither of the parties bear this in mind when drawing up the list of candidates — women usually come into the Bundestag via the state lists. The situation in the SPD is only fractional.

Only four per cent of those interviewed were against any form of abortion.

More importance will be attached to the results in Bonn as the parties have yet decided on their attitude to abortion law reform.

At the present stage of discussions on the abortion issue is possible in the Bundestag especially as the proposals of the CDU working group on the subject tend to accept a reform recognising grounds for a legal abortion, eugenic or medical-social grounds, however supported.

Support of the proposals outlined by the Ministry of Justice cannot be disregarded yet as nothing is known of the exact phraseology of the first draft which will give some indication of how far ranging abortion law reform will be.

During this period of calm women had

## ■ BUNDESTAG AFFAIRS

## Women Bundestag members statistically surveyed

Official statistics have recently been published in Bonn dealing with women who have served in the Bundestag since its inception in 1949. The figures make plain how small a number of members are in fact female.

In the post-war era when even fewer

people showed any readiness to do party work, 7.1 per cent of Bundestag members in the first legislative period were women.

By the third legislative period this figure had risen to 9.2 per cent but then

the proportion of women slumped. In the current legislative period, the sixth, only 6.6 per cent of Bundestag members are

making their contribution to political life.

And they can only go to Bonn when

their children are old enough with the

result that there has not been a continuous inflow of qualified women into the Bundestag.

The last Bundestag election shows this quite clearly, Liselotte Funcke claims. Of

the 167 new women entering the Bundestag all were over 43 years old.

She believes that there will be a decisive

change in the composition of future

parliaments. The young and restless generation have developed a different attitude to politics.

Women have tended to come to more

meetings and become more politically

interested as they found at home that they were no longer satisfied with housework and bringing up children.

There also seems to be an increasing

sense of partnership among the younger

generation which allows women more

latitude for neglecting their house-

hold chores and devoting their time to

other activities.

Liselotte Funcke also pointed out the

gradual change of public opinion towards

politically committed women. There have

been examples of this recently in all three

parties.

The statistics show that with most

women political involvement still depends

on a degree of professional independence.

Of the 34 female politicians in the

Bundestag, excluding Berlin members,

twelve describe themselves as housewives,

six as teachers, four as executive staff,

three as senior civil servants, three as

welfare officials and two as editors. There

have been few female lawyers in the

Bundestag in recent years.

There have been few changes in the

composition by sexes of Bundestag comi-

tees. There are still women's spheres.

Though there are few women in the

Bundestag in the current legislative

period, six of them are on the committee

dealing with questions concerning the

family and the young, four on the

Petitions Committee and four on the

Special Penal Reform Committee dealing

with extremely topical subjects that are

not necessarily exclusive to women.

At present for instance they are discuss-

ing divorce law reform, pornography and

the pros and cons of Paragraph 218 of

the Penal Code, the abortion law.

The situation in the SPD is only fractional.

Liselotte Funcke, currently the most

active female politician in Bonn (she is

Bundestag Vice-President), was asked

whether women were able to prove

themselves in politics and why there were

so few of them in the present legislative

period.

She holds firm views on the subject.

She confirmed that women found it

increasingly difficult to win a seat. But

if elected, they are normally re-elected

more often than men and remain longer

in the Bundestag.

Women had it easier when the Bundes-

tag was first assembled and everybody

new. Liselotte Funcke states. Because

women's lot in life were also more

committed than in the last ten effluent

years.

During this period of calm women had

decided to bring up their children instead

of working.

During this period of calm women had

## THEATRE WORLD

## Drama institutes hope to encourage individuality

Would-be actors desiring as good a drama education as possible usually turn to the State-run drama schools, if they want to qualify for the free education normal at universities they have the choice of seven drama institutes scattered throughout the Federal Republic.

These State-run institutes have places for about seventy applicants a year. There are entry restrictions on the number of students at nearly all of the institutes but it is only in Essen that they are rigidly applied.

But the strictest selection process occurs in Frankfurt where there are no restrictions on entry. Some farms all applicants are rejected.

There are no more than a dozen drama students in the Frankfurt institute. The usual number at other institutes is thirty, spread over six semesters or three years. Their education in Hamburg for instance costs 20,500 Marks each.

Selection criteria and the selection process in the individual institutes are as varied as the syllabus and methods. So far no adequate method has been found of measuring an applicant's suitability to join the acting fraternity.

The number of applicants ranges from about 25 in Frankfurt and Stuttgart to eighty in Berlin and Essen. Applicants must be over sixteen and younger than 24. Previous education and qualifications are unimportant.

Entrance examinations usually take place once a year. Sometimes applicants need only read aloud dramatic texts. Other institutes require candidates to improvise scenes.

## Young actors face gruelling tests

Twenty-five would-be actors turned up for the entrance examinations recently organised by the acting department of the State Music and Drama Academy in Hanover.

Three hard days of tests awaited them even though they had already gained some idea of what should be studied after a discussion with lecturers a year ago.

Jörg Holl, the head of the acting department since last April, took charge of the examinations for the first time. The test programme he had devised was particularly difficult and demanding.

Group work was planned for the first day to minimise any examination fears and create a pleasant atmosphere. Four groups were formed to come up with ideas for a play. Scenes were improvised and during the evening performed off the cuff. The second day began with the acting of prepared scenes. Jörg Holl circulated among the groups gathering impressions. The first conference lasted until midnight and the first decisions were taken. Some of the applicants were rejected immediately and were advised not to embark on an acting career.

The remaining actors on the third day had to pass a number of well thought out tests. Among qualities tested were their linguistic and physical imagination and their ability to impersonate a role.

They then had to write short essays on various subjects. A twelve-man jury consisting of eight lecturers and four students then announced the results. Thirteen had passed, six girls and seven men. Young blood has now climbed on to the first rung of the acting ladder and every one of them has a chance to reach the top.

Claude Flor

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 24 July 1971)

Drama students rehearsing a play in Hanover

(Photo: np)

Drama students rehearsing a play in Hanover

(Photo: np)

## Youth drama centre in Tübingen

and the spontaneous acting-out of situations. Holl also demands from first-year students reflection and the reconstruction of ad-hoc improvisations which will now be done regularly.

This shift of emphasis in drama education is due in equal proportions to new findings and the straits the subject finds itself in.

The general aim of releasing the future actor's personality to self-creative activity can be limited at an early stage by too much concentration on literary texts. The pup is on prepared ground when confronted by a role.

The shift of emphasis away from individual role tuition has reached such a peak at the Stuttgart institute that lecturers do no more than draw up a list of parts that the pupil must have learned.

Group work which is not dependent on previously determined texts benefits the development of an emancipated and talented actor, the aim of all institutes.

Rolf Nagel, Holl's Hamburg colleague, has noted that the group work leads to increased solidarity among the people involved, helping them to overcome any egocentric ambitions concerning their future career.

Those applicants accepted are given basic training in their first year. There is little mention of art, instead they are equipped with the tools of the trade.

They are taught to speak and breathe properly. They are told how they should deport themselves on stage. They do physical training, learn to fence and a number of other things.

In Berlin and Hanover the students also have a say about their examinations. In Hamburg they even have a right of veto if the lecturers want to fail a student.

If the students are not convinced by the arguments put forward, they can press through their desires provided they are ready to take over responsibility for the further development of the student affected. This aids the solidarity of their interest for his problems and weaknesses.

Surprisingly, she also believes that it is possible and desirable to show the social relevance of this technical training.

It is surprising how few plays are put on by these institutes, with the exception of Essen, although nobody denies their importance in dramatic training.

But it is impossible to engage producers who put their own splendid stamp on a production. Money for educational trips is also in short supply.

Those shortcomings could be overcome by engaging good producers as lecturers for short periods. Education must not limit itself to what exists at present or to experience that often dates from far back in the past.

But nearly all graduates of these institutes find acting jobs. Now, however, many of them are not willing to work at just any old theatre.

Werner Schulze-Reimpell

(Die Welt, 28 July 1971)

## FILM WORLD

## Aided cinema gives film world a boost

DIE WELT

Duisburg's recently opened "film forum" is the first communal cinema. In Essen the city's youth group is running its "Cinema". Cologne has similar places.

Lübeck and - the first of the smaller towns - Ratzeburg are beginning communal cinema. In October, other cities, including Kiel, have plans afoot which will come to fruition next year.

What is the future for communal cinemas and how will they develop in the Federal Republic?

The last three thousand of a one-time total of seven thousand cinemas in this country face imminent death and almost every day another cinema closes its doors for good.

According to the film industry only seventeen per cent of potential filmgoers of theatres. Instead the plays were performed in such a way that the unoccupied faults and shortcomings showed the playwrights' involvement. It was developed in this way to prompt the audience to discussion.

There were, as has been said, live plays. The auditorium was bursting at the seams. Adults were few and far between.

The two female and three male playwrights dealt mainly with their own environment.

Sometimes they dealt with the new amateur society employs to integrate plays into it, a particular target of the year.

Sometimes they spoke of the possibility or impossibility of political work.

But the other films got lost along the way. And as a result fewer people went to see fewer films in fewer cinemas.

Members of the once notable guild of German film theatres have been able to do nothing to change this. They have fought in vain against the bad image that they have.

Thus the communal cinema can help to propagate knowledge about the cinema in general, which in the long run would be to the benefit of the ordinary cinemas.

This is a concept that will be too expensive for the local governments in smaller and medium-sized towns. But there are other alternatives to Hilmar Hoffmann's "Working group community cinema". There is the fully subsidised communal cinema as a media centre, fully fitted out for all types of projection (The Frankfurt Model).

There is the subsidised independent cinema run by private initiative ("Arsenal" and "Abaton", for example). There is the subsidised club cinema in communities that have no cinema (16 mm cinema clubs), subsidised cooperation with commercial art-cinemas and finally continual film performances at municipal institutions (universities, museums, libraries, theatres and youth centres).

The question is no longer whether subsidised cinema is coming. The question now is what shape it will take.

Hauke Lange-Fuchs

## Emil Jannings - in memoriam

One of the all-time greats of acting was Emil Jannings, who was toasted as "king of the actors" in Hollywood in the twenties.

This outstanding artiste who would have been 85 this July died in 1950 at his home on Lake Wolfgang, Austria, of cancer of the liver.

With his death more than twenty years ago came the end of a great chapter of film history. He was the first German-speaking star to win international acclaim and popularity all over the world. Without doubt he was responsible for helping to make the German cinema known throughout the world and he helped to decide what course it would take.

Emil Jannings and the German film - the two are inseparable, and each thanks the other for fame and greatness.

The older generation will still remember Jannings, this unique actor, particularly for his brilliant portrayal of Dorfmeister (village judge) Adam in Kästner's *Der zerbrochene Krug*. The cunning required to make this part come alive was all there.

No other actor could match him in this role. Also unforgettable is his portrayal of Professor Unrat in the famous film *The Blue Angel*, in which he played alongside Marlene Dietrich.

Jannings was a character actor who not only possessed an innate faltering bearing, but was also a hard worker. His acting was full of life, yet sensitive, the result of intensive study of his roles and never-ending self-criticism and modification of his performance.

In the meantime Jannings had revised his ideas about the silver screen and pitched in films such as *Madame Dubarry*, *The Brothers Karamazov*, *Arme Bolzyn*, *Quo Vadis*, *Othello*, *Peter the Great* and *The Last Man*. He started with walk-on parts at the Görlitz Stadthäuser.

No wonder the Hollywood dream factory decided to lure Jannings across the Atlantic. Between 1925 and 1929 Jannings was making films in America. His weekly salary was 42,000 Reichsmark, making him the highest paid German actor.

The advent of the talkies marked the end of many a promising acting career. Faced with a microphone many an actor and actress with impressive facial expression and movement proved to have a voice that was anything but impressive.

Not so Emil Jannings. Nature had provided him with a powerful, deep bass voice and with the coming of soundtracks a new door opened for him.

When Jannings returned to the German-speaking world where he could do the greatest justice to speaking roles it was with an "Oscar", the most coveted Hollywood prize.

He took part in a series of German films which were great successes such as *Liebling der Götter*, *Der alte und der neue König*, *Traumhus*, *Robert Koch* and others.

Jannings loved the publicity he received and the fame that came to him. The greatest misfortune of his life was that he allowed himself to be caught up in the National Socialist web and was roped in for agitation films such as *Ohm Krüger*. At the end of the War these activities were written up as a black mark against him.

Although he had never been a member of the NSDAP and it was not necessary to denazify him after the War he slipped into the shadows and was never in the public eye again.

His fall from grace was steep. He was exiled to his country seat in Austria and was still clinging to the hope that one day he could make a comeback, when he died at the age of 64. Eleonore Grenefeld

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 24 July 1971)



Emil Jannings as Professor Unrat in the famous film *The Blue Angel* (Photos: dpa)



Emil Jannings in his first film *Fromont Jr.* (Rieder sr.)

## USSR and FRG want film linkup

There is keen interest both in the Federal Republic and in the Soviet Union about the idea of signing a film agreement, according to Jörg Biebarstein, the head of the mass media committee at the Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn.

Herr Biebarstein has just completed talks with the acting chairman of the Soviet State committee for cinematic affairs Vladimir Baskakov, in Moscow.

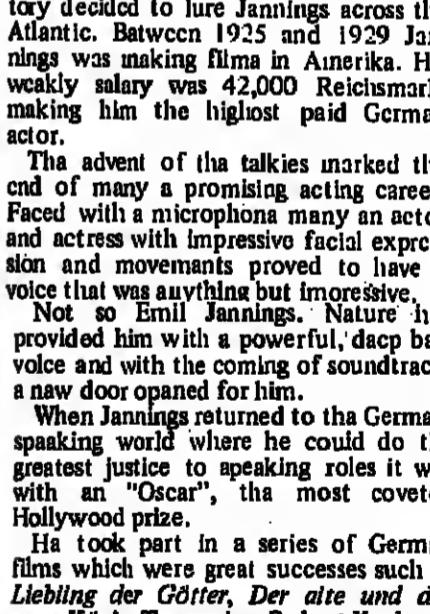
Biebarstein is the head of the Federal Republic delegation at the Moscow Film Festivals.

He stressed that an agreement between

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 July 1971)



Emil Jannings as Professor Unrat in the famous film *The Blue Angel* (Photos: dpa)



Emil Jannings in his first film *Fromont Jr.* (Rieder sr.)

## USSR and FRG want film linkup

There is keen interest both in the Federal Republic and in the Soviet Union about the idea of signing a film agreement, according to Jörg Biebarstein, the head of the mass media committee at the Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn.

Herr Biebarstein has just completed talks with the acting chairman of the Soviet State committee for cinematic affairs Vladimir Baskakov, in Moscow.

Biebarstein is the head of the Federal Republic delegation at the Moscow Film Festivals.

He stressed that an agreement between

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 July 1971)

## EDUCATION

## Teacher-pupil classroom gap continues to widen

Eager young teachers may not be deterred at the thought of controlling large classes but the question of discipline was just too much for the forty-year-old school master who inserted an advertisement in the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit* begging for a job outside education.

Even before the weary forty-year-old issued this cry of desperation one of his colleagues in Stuttgart had had to look on as another teacher at the school ("a nice old man") was dismissed as a simpleton in a pamphlet distributed to pupils outside the school.

Has the battle between high school teachers and pupils really reached such an explosive stage where the only way out is public insult?

There has long been unrest and disquiet at a number of high schools. Since the school strike in Stuttgart, if not before, the public has realised that the old *Gymnasium* is dead.

In the old days any unwillingness to learn was expressed secretly or in pranks aimed to make a teacher the laughing stock of the class.

Today the pupils' revolt, the rejection of a teacher's authority, has reached more threatening proportions. For many, though by no means all teachers the situation has become so distressing that they are looking for a quiet job.

There is a sound of honest regret in the voice of pupils when they state with the mercilessness common among the young that many teachers are unable to appreciate a class's psychological nature.

Another point they make is that students often decide to become teachers as this is the only course open to them. It is therefore no wonder that so many teachers are rubbish, they add.

Insults and attacks like this automatically lead to Stuttgart headmaster

### Oldenburg University

The new University of Oldenburg (Lower Saxony) will open its doors in 1972 with integrated teacher training for all school grades and courses in science and sociology.

The Founding Committee has decided to appoint the first 21 lecturers this year. (Die Welt, 24 July 1971)

### STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

claims, to anger and resignation among teachers as they wonder how long they will have to tolerate a like situation.

A young teacher has tried to analyse the situation. Normally, he states, the teachers affected in this way are those few who do not have the tolerant of understanding people and being able to speak to them.

An elderly professor with high school experience who has just retired sees a different reason for it: "It must not be forgotten that today's youth is conducting a systematic campaign against their elders!"

Conversations with teachers and pupils reveal that one of the main reasons for the growing amount of tension within schools is the decline in a teacher's authority in recent years and the fact that he must now control a class without making use of the disciplinary measures he could once employ.

Self-critical teachers agree with what one of their girl pupils says. "Our teachers often finish their training without any preparation for what they are to face and immediately become disillusioned and frustrated."

But disillusion and frustration cannot be generalised, and neither can the behaviour of teachers and pupils. There are a number of teachers who agree that pupils today are more mature than past generations and there are pupils, especially older pupils, who are quite happy with their teachers.

There is no united front of pupils against teachers nor can there be talk of a whole profession failing in its duties.

The class struggle in schools is conducted using a wide number of methods all depending on the age and social background of pupils.

Methods range from apathetic passivity to deliberate obstruction and are used by whole classes or only minorities to wear down a teacher or the whole staff.

One teacher states that what many of his colleagues feel is a declaration of war is basically no more than an unsuccessful attempt to argue logically and objectively. This can lead to an explosion in

### ORDER FORM

I / We hereby subscribe to THE GERMAN TRIBUNE at the following rates:  
(postage included):

Deutsche Marks	U.S. Dollars	Pounds Sterling
Six months	12.50	3.80
Twelve months	25.00	7.00

(Underline whatever applicable)

The amount may also be paid in your country's currency

Maest / Mr / Mrs / Miss

Name:

Profession:

Street:

City:

Country:

Please return the completed order form to:

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE · FRIEDRICH REINHOLD VERLAG GMBH  
23 Schöne Aussicht, 2 Hamburg 76 · Federal Republic of Germany

mental disturbances were always seen in schools in the form of conflict.

Self-confident pupils who are versed in ideology now recommend drastic solution to the problem. They should be allowed a maximum of freedom — approximately to the same extent as students at university — and be left to think and act independently. The present school system is unable to do this.

Pupils and progressive teachers at Wittenberg agreed to a scheme of this type. In it, senior pupils from the oblige to attend classes.

This led unfortunately to the result of absences doubling with the result that others had to be abandoned. In the schools reformers regret this step as it claim that eighty per cent of the children benefited from the change.

Why, they ask, should the majority have the school system dictated to by a minority? "Serves them right if they fail their examination," most of the teachers and pupils said of the change.

Only when pupils are no longer coddled on their way to the school's examination will there evolve a system in which the pupil will dare more freely and into a better person which will remove the cause of conflict between teachers and pupils.

Peter Sartoris  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 24 July 1971)

For the first time since 1907 the International Congress of Physiological Sciences was held on German soil. Munich acted host to more than 3,200 scientists from 40 countries. In its opening address Kurt Koenig of Munich, the congress president, stated that they had met to discover what others had discovered and to report their own discoveries. Hans Schaefer, the congress vice-president and one of the physiologists who were once able to serve the whole field of their science, presented physiology as a general study of man in his book *Medizin heute* that appeared in 1963. Physiology, he said, must become the conscience of hospital medicine. All aspects of human physiology were discussed in 1,335 talks, sixty lectures and twenty symposia. In one report this congress differed from its predecessors. The only language used was English. Simultaneous translation into other languages would have cost half a million Marks.

W. J. choosing a subtitle for his book on the history of physiology, Koenig Rohrshuh came across a Schopenhauer quotation that physiology was the summit of all natural science and its most obscure area.

For long periods in the history of physiology it was German scientists who helped to throw some light on this obscure area.

Unlike Aristotle who thought that arteries were filled with air, Galenos recognised that they contained blood. Galenos stated that the blood in the arteries was permeated with *spiritus vitalis* when it passed through the lungs. This was a long time before anyone suspected the existence of oxygen.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

The organs decided against their mother tongue in the interests of international understanding.

The only German to crop up at the congress was that contained in a thin volume entitled *Founders of Experimental Physiology* that was presented to all the visiting scientists by this country's Physiology Association.

Even of the most important historical texts from the field of experimental physiology are contained in facsimile in the book.

These are works by Descartes, Borelli, Harvey, Galvini, Mayer, Helmholz, Ludwig, Fick, Bernard, Frank and Bernstein written between 1628 and 1902. This list contains two Frenchmen, two Italians, and Englishman and six Germans.

Johannes Müller, whose nineteenth century Berlin school has influenced almost every physiologist in the world, is not represented in the book. But special mention should still be paid today to what he once said about the limits of experimentation.

Speaking to a meeting in Bonn when he was 23, he stated, "Observation is straightforward, astute, diligent and unprejudiced. Experiment is artificial, impudent, hurried, desultory, passionate and unreliable."

They will also help to ease the dilemma of young people when choosing a profession and show people already at work what future prospects they have and what demands will be placed upon them.

Many of the offenders come from the gutter."

One woman teacher's argument was less extreme but basically the same. "We can say today that many of our pupils will fail because of their family's social position." Another teacher recognised that the effects of environ-

ment on behaviour are as complex as those of philosophy. Latar looks upon theory as a mere "nar-

rhology. Miller did not think of physiology as a science "unless by virtue of its close link with philosophy". Latar

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 24 July 1971)

Vesalius found that the arteries and veins always took the same course as each other in the body and concluded that there must be a "two-way flow of substances".

He also discovered the valves contained in the large blood vessels and correctly concluded that these were devices intended to allow the blood to flow in one direction only. But he did not press his findings to their logical extreme.

It was not until the time of William Harvey that Galenos' theories were disproved. Harvey asked only one question — How much blood is pumped into the body when the heart muscle contracts?

Converting the results of animal experiments to human proportions, Harvey found that some sixty cubic centimetres of blood would be pumped into the body. Future scientists have found this figure to be accurate.

Harvey's further calculations were short and revealing. The heart beats between sixty and eighty times a minute. According to Galenos' theories it must therefore pump four to five litres of blood into the body every minute, 250 litres every hour. This latter figure is three times the normal body weight of a person . . .

Galenos' theory had thus been disproved. Harvey could only explain the high output from the heart by concluding that the blood flowed from the arteries into the veins, forming a closed circulation.

He knew that there must be such a connection between the arteries and the veins even though he had never come across it in his dissections. For this he would have needed a microscope.

The Italian Marcello Malpighi had one when he discovered capillaries, the secret of blood circulation, in 1661. The capillaries have occupied generations of researchers right up to the present day.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

But Galenos' ideas about circulation were far removed from actual fact. He claimed that food was converted into blood on entering the liver. From there it was pumped by the heart to all the body organs without ever returning.

Galenos' views — both the true and the false — were accepted and passed on without reflection for almost thirteen centuries. It was not until the great anatomist Andreas Vesalius came along that the false theories about circulation were cleared up.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 July 1971)

his work in 1949. The operation named after him soon came into disrepute.

Immediately after an operation of this type patients would react in more normal fashion, but they increasingly lost the ability to carry out their higher mental functions and often ended up in a state of complete apathy.

These patients' intelligence is scarcely impaired but they are unable to do complicated mental exercises. Teuber reports that the movements intended by the patient were not correctly executed as the frontal lobes did not forecast the expected results of such movements and did not pass them on to the brain centres responsible for motion.

By recording the activity of individual cells in the frontal lobe, researchers have been able to show that these cells are only activated when the animal used in the experiment saw an object and at the same time reacted to it.

American psychologist Hans Lukas Teuber concluded that the frontal lobes contribute something to movement and orientation. When they are defective, the layman may conclude this could have something to do with many of the emotional actions practically incomprehensible to those around the patient.

There is little reliable information however. The symposium showed that a lot of research still has to go into the previously unexplored parts of the frontal lobes.

Ottmar Kaiz (PAM) (Münchner Merkur, 27 July 1971)

### MEDICINE

## Physiological developments form the basis of modern medicine

ration of facts where the one is the consequence of the other."

Physiology has resolutely advanced along the path of experiment anticipated by Descartes in the seventeenth century and has reduced life and the vital processes to the level of the atom. The processes of the cell and surrounding cell membranes are today the centre of physiological research.

Looking back on the past, the observer will be surprised to learn that one of the fundamental medical discoveries — that of blood circulation — was only made 343 years ago.

Before William Harvey, the English physiologist, published his epoch-making work *De motu cordis* in 1628, doctors had managed to treat their patients without knowing anything about circulation. This latter figure is three times the normal body weight of a person . . .

Harvey's further calculations were short and revealing. The heart beats between sixty and eighty times a minute. According to Galenos' theories it must therefore pump four to five litres of blood into the body every minute, 250 litres every hour. This latter figure is three times the normal body weight of a person . . .

Galenos' theory had thus been disproved. Harvey could only explain the high output from the heart by concluding that the blood flowed from the arteries into the veins, forming a closed circulation.

He knew that there must be such a connection between the arteries and the veins even though he had never come across it in his dissections. For this he would have needed a microscope.

The Italian Marcello Malpighi had one when he discovered capillaries, the secret of blood circulation, in 1661. The capillaries have occupied generations of researchers right up to the present day.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

But Galenos' ideas about circulation were far removed from actual fact. He claimed that food was converted into blood on entering the liver. From there it was pumped by the heart to all the body organs without ever returning.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

But Galenos' ideas about circulation were far removed from actual fact. He claimed that food was converted into blood on entering the liver. From there it was pumped by the heart to all the body organs without ever returning.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

But Galenos' ideas about circulation were far removed from actual fact. He claimed that food was converted into blood on entering the liver. From there it was pumped by the heart to all the body organs without ever returning.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

But Galenos' ideas about circulation were far removed from actual fact. He claimed that food was converted into blood on entering the liver. From there it was pumped by the heart to all the body organs without ever returning.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

But Galenos' ideas about circulation were far removed from actual fact. He claimed that food was converted into blood on entering the liver. From there it was pumped by the heart to all the body organs without ever returning.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

But Galenos' ideas about circulation were far removed from actual fact. He claimed that food was converted into blood on entering the liver. From there it was pumped by the heart to all the body organs without ever returning.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

But Galenos' ideas about circulation were far removed from actual fact. He claimed that food was converted into blood on entering the liver. From there it was pumped by the heart to all the body organs without ever returning.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

But Galenos' ideas about circulation were far removed from actual fact. He claimed that food was converted into blood on entering the liver. From there it was pumped by the heart to all the body organs without ever returning.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

But Galenos' ideas about circulation were far removed from actual fact. He claimed that food was converted into blood on entering the liver. From there it was pumped by the heart to all the body organs without ever returning.

Only recently have microscopes allowed scientists to observe the way in which the individual red and white blood corpuscles force their way through the narrow capillaries at high speed.

## ■ COMMON MARKET

## West German economic organisations welcome Britain's entry into EEC

### Handelsblatt DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG INDUSTRIELEITER

Conversations with leading officials in the pertinent Bonn ministries and with representatives of the major employers' associations about the consequences of British entry to the European Economic Community lead us to believe that the major changes forecast are: considerable gains for the West German economy, a few difficulties in individual sectors of industry that should prove temporary although not quantifiable, new impulses for trade even with countries outside the Community and greater efficiency in industry as a result of increased competition.

Taking together all the African Commonwealth States that will be associate members after Britain joins, as well as the other three new members, Denmark, Eire and Norway, a market will be built up stretching from Zambia to the northern polar regions.

Simultaneously the Bonn government and the employers' associations are hoping that integration into a large community will provide extra encouragement for the liberalisation of world trade as a whole.

The head of the department of European affairs at the Ministry for Economic Affairs and Finance, Dr Ulrich Everling, is firmly convinced that in the enlarged market with its increased competitiveness West German industry will have good opportunities amongst the highly developed industries and will evolve even better growth potential.

In addition to this the preference area will be considerably extended by the entry of the four new countries, through specific agreements with the remainder of Efta and finally through the African Commonwealth countries.

As a result of this the effects of the process of integration will in fact be more noticeable for those that stay outside this market than for those countries that are immediately affected by integration.

Dr Everling, therefore, considers talk with the United States essential. In order to lessen the effect of the frontiers of the preference area he is pleading for negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

As far as development within the Community is concerned he considers that the main problem for the ten countries will be organisational structuring to deal with the old and newly arising problems. This means that the Community must improve its negotiating machinery and remain operational even when the extended organisations come into being. The main emphasis, in his opinion, must be on the Council of Ministers.

As far as the political aims of the Federal Republic are concerned the head of the foreign trade department at the Ministry for Economic Affairs and Finance, Dr Wilhelm Hanemann, stressed that the Six has never been the baill and end-all in European cooperation. Even the Treaty of Rome foresaw the entry of other countries.

Dr Hanemann considers it decisive how far the Community will change after it becomes the Ten. He is working on the assumption that the personality of the Community will remain whole especially as the applicant countries are not altering the legal substance of the EEC and will

therefore not be changing it fundamentally.

Nevertheless Dr Hanemann is sure that the extension of the Community will shift in accent of cooperation. The importance of the new Community in world economic affairs will be greater. This means that its responsibility in world economic affairs will also increase. An extended community will be more highly geared towards more interesting cooperation with outside countries, especially the United States, the developing countries and the communist East.

This community, Dr Hanemann added, must pursue a policy of openness to world trade and not become introverted. In this respect he expects Great Britain to make a positive contribution since it is structurally and historically a country with liberal trading principles.

Trade within the Six in the past ten years has increased tenfold as compared with trade with outside countries. This proportion will remain in the enlarged community. Dr Hanemann predicts that in the foreseeable future the Federal Republic will be concluding fifty percent of its trade in the EEC area, free of customs tariffs and other limitations.

Efforts to achieve greater efficiency forced by the harder competition will also prove advantageous for the consumer. With the market automatically gaining from this expansion Dr Hanemann hopes that export trade with other countries in the world will not be crippled.

At the Federal Association of West German Wholesale and Foreign Traders fears have been expressed that trade with countries outside the EEC, which is of special significance for West German importers and exporters, will suffer.

With regard to the Efta countries that are not joining the EEC the Association points to the attitude of the Bonn government which has come out in favour of a free trade zone with harmonisation of conditions of competitiveness and breaking down of quantitative limitations via a protective clause. Bonn is against temporary measures and wants a long-term solution.

### Avoid dividing Europe

According to the Association everything should be done to avoid dividing Europe into three islands: the EEC, the vestiges of Efta and the rest. Almost certainly it will only be possible to forge a very loose link with Finland and Portugal will probably come under a limited preference regulation analogous with the situation of Spain.

Discrimination between associates and non-associates will be unavoidable. According to the Association special consideration should be given to the relationship with important industrial nations such as the United States, Canada, Japan, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

In sufficient discussions have so far been held on how the business of discrimination can be avoided or at least watered down. One suggestion has been a kind of renewed Kennedy Round so that these countries would not be cut off from markets in the Community.

The question of the future of trade with the East Bloc has also been asked. Britain has announced its preparedness to accept all treaties but it is considered possible that these would have to be newly drawn up involving complicated legal procedures. And finally a revision of

the EEC's agricultural policy which discriminates against all outside countries is on the table.

For the Confederation of West German Industries, BDI, whose retiring president, Fritz Berg, never missed an opportunity to speak out in favour of bringing Britain into the Community, it has always been a major factor in striving towards extension of the Community that the EEC and Efta should be brought together.

The BDI has not underestimated worries that extension of the Community could lead to a weakening of its structure. It has always been considered an anachronism that in the free part of Europe two separate groups should be formed. Britain's entry is the key to solving this problem.

According to the ideas put forward and approved at the Hague conference the entry of the Four will automatically bring into being a re-structuring of the relationship of the Ten to the rest of Europe.

In connection with this we are reminded of how far the West German economy is interwoven with that of Switzerland and Austria. Austria's dependence on the extended EEC for exports is enormous, whereas Austrian goods are a minor factor in EEC calculations. The importance of economic ties to neutral countries for all and particularly the West German economy makes regulations at a Community level essential if this traditional flow of trade is not to be broken off.

Even in the BDI, no one has dared to make statistical predictions of what this new era of economic relationships will bring. At any rate it is hoped that there will be a similar growth rate to that achieved by the Six in the past twelve years.

A relationship of healthy rivalry between the United States and Europe is only possible if far reaching freedom is granted, but also specialisation must be striven for.

With regard to world trade it has been pointed out that customs preferences lose in significance the larger the area of customs freedom in Europe. It is to be regretted that the more economically strong developing countries will lose ground on the European market.

The BDI has asked all its member associations to state their views on the material effects of British entry. From this it would appear that no sector of industry in the Federal Republic expects such great difficulties that it would vote against the extension of the Community.

Even the coal, steel and textile industries are expecting a positive outcome. Even the bacillus of the "English disease" is not feared.

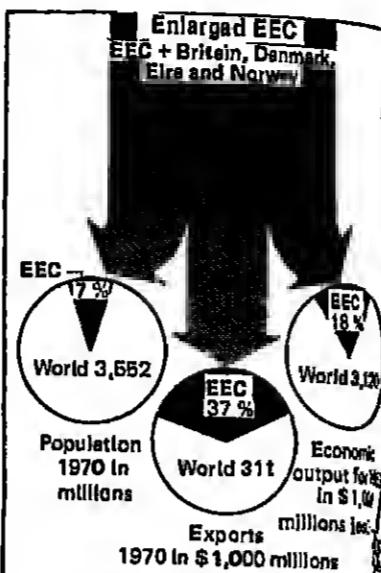
For British Premier Edward Heath the problems of insular attitudes toward working moralities are a decisive factor for steering towards the Community at full speed ahead.

Only if British industry throws itself at the mercy of severe competition of other Community countries can we expect British trade unions to show some common sense in the interests of keeping unemployment down.

The fact that France has now given the green light towards extension of the Community has been determined more than anything else by the political setup, according to the thesis of the central organisation of West German chambers of trade and commerce (DIHT).

The Federal Republic will certainly accept all the improvements suggested by Great Britain. What this country will accept is a retrograde step with regard to integration.

Georg Gussmann  
(Handelsblatt, 30 July 1971)



pushed through with greater alacrity Brussels while others are being held up because they appear simpler to deal with than Britain is in.

The DIHT believes, however, that the face of the Community will be changed when this country with its great nations is admitted. There are likely to be certain difficulties, particularly of a global kind, for the British economy.

An enlarged EEC will be a powerful ally in the fight against protectionist tendencies, especially the United States. The larger economy stretching from the Equator to the polar regions will be far more critical of the United States than the Six has been in the past. On the other hand the USA will see many negative aspects, negative to America. In the extent to which economic integration in Europe leads to the aim of a political union which Washington's approval.

One specific difference that the Federal will notice is a more extensive exchange of goods with Great Britain.

For Dr Axel Herbst, head of the department for trade policies in the Foreign Office, there already appears to be for the Ten a number of common interests, which have political significance. He believes that the dynamic process is undertaken when integrating the Six into a community of Ten will not cease when this task has been finished, but will continue to the advantage of all, especially the British economy. Britain needs and will get shot in the arm, especially with the scope of the large guaranteed market, something the Commonwealth can no longer offer.

Dr Herbst too foresees no basic difficulties for the German economy over more than a short term. He has emphasised that Britain will bring to the European Common Market experience in manufacturing certain products such as aeroplanes and computers.

He is also of the opinion that it is essential to reconcile outside countries with the idea of this process of extension. This applies equally to the Western world and the East.

Even though Britain will have greater affinity to France on the question of poverty (poverty) is basically a passionate plea for assistance, for people to live a simple and natural life.

Thus Georg Kropp was greatly influenced by the American author Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*. He was impressed by almost one thousand others in the first year and by 1925 there were close on 10,000 courageous labourers and clerks, teachers, farmers and white-collar workers saving their money in this new and untried way.

The first system of pay-outs was quite primitive compared to modern methods.

There was a simple drawing right in which everyone who had been in the scheme nine months and had raised six per cent of the sum covered by the agreement for building purposes could participate.

Savings in the society were intended exclusively for the purchase of a home

formal dogma, but which is marked by variety and freedom in the formation of the religious life and by strong social characteristics.

Kropp influenced the thoughts of the many people who wanted to help as many people as possible to obtain their own property on their own piece of land.

The third factor that marks off Kropp from the common run of man was his strict abstinence. He was a confirmed temperance man, and this was the most strongly self-opinionated of all his characteristics.

Perhaps his most well-known work, *Aus Amerum Wohlstand* (From poverty to prosperity) is basically a passionate plea for assistance, for people to live a simple and natural life.

Thus Georg Kropp was greatly influenced by the American author Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*. He was impressed by almost one thousand others in the first year and by 1925 there were close on 10,000 courageous labourers and clerks, teachers, farmers and white-collar workers saving their money in this new and untried way.

Although the story has a tragic ending with the family, which cannot keep up with the instalments, the basic idea gave Kropp food for thought.

He made the first attempt to put his idea still in its infancy even as an idea, into operation in 1911/12. At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Order of the

Good Templars, which he belonged to as a confirmed abstainer he put forward the idea of building old people's homes with money raised by his scheme for saving for a purpose.

The scheme was turned down. Georg Kropp was given the nickname: Brother Kropp, the man with the horn in his pocket. In 1914 he was ready to have a second attempt, but war intervened.

Although these first two unsuccessful attempts to put the idea into action must have been a bitter experience for Kropp they provided experience from which he learnt. He worked over his idea again, put them down in more specific form.

When he tried again his efforts were too hastily prepared, but this time he scored an initial success. On 22 July 1921 at the (Temperance) Christian Hospice of Herzog Christoph in Stuttgart he founded the "Society of Friends".

After the failure of the Breslau Bau- und Spargenossenschaft and the Bodelschwing Deutscher Verein Arbeit Heim this became the first genuine German building society (Bausparkasse).

The "Gemeinschaft der Freunde" and its 56 year-old founder had come a long way. But they had a long way to go to realise their original aims: To create dwellings in municipal houses, to give people their own homes in garden cities and rural areas as well as building old peoples' homes. There was talk of buying large tracts of land and making working and dwelling communities for pensioners and elderly people.

The Society offered two methods of acquiring a house. The first was based on the idea of reform of the land laws and offered no property rights to a house, but simply a lifelong inheritable right of possession and use of a property.

The other system was for the more wealthy customers who wanted land and property of their own.

It was not these high-flying ideas, but the changes and these had a positive effect. And the pay-out system was based on a mathematical scheme with a money-times-years key. By the end of 1927 the GDF had on its books 31,569 savers and handled 454 million Reichsmark: by that date 2,274 savers had received 36,600,000 Reichsmark.

There were changes to the internal structure of the Society. The administration grew in size. The house and rented rounds in Wüstenrot became too small. The Society moved to Ludwigsburg and its name was changed to *GdF Wüstenrot*.

Up to now the house-owner collected interest on and amortised the outside capital required for the purchase of the property from the income from rents. His capital grew as the debt went down. Well and good, but if the Tenants Federation has its way the tenant of these properties will now have his slice of this cake.

Thus "tenant-dwellings" will not be property owned by their tenants, but neither will they be genuine rented property. According to the Tenants Federation these will be the advantages for the tenant:

\* When building commences he will not need to raise any capital.

\* Like a property owner he will have a house for a long-term or a lifetime.

\* His rents will only cover expenditure.

\* With this rent-to-cover-costs in the form of an increase in amortisation he will accumulate capital from the capital loaned.

\* As the mortgage is paid off he will enjoy lower interest payments and therefore less rent.

\* As a participant in ownership of the property he will enjoy tax reliefs.

\* He remains mobile and will receive reliefs if moving house.

\* He will have a say in all important legal questions concerning his tenancy contract.

There are likely to be many hurdles before this scheme can be made law and many questions remain open. To bring this idea to fruition building societies must be found that are prepared to go without their three-fold profits:

\* Profit from the capital accumulation which will be credited to the tenant.

\* From a substantial rent when the debts have been diminished.

\* From the speculative increase in value.

No such building society has yet been found although "Neue Heimat" has similar plans to those put forward by the Tenants Association. The society stated several weeks ago that in future property measures favouring third parties should be promoted more than in past.

The formation of a "Block society" for which the amortisation of debts on the purchase of houses should grow as a method of accumulating capital seems to be the scheme that approximates most to the plan of a tenants federation.

But before this new scheme can become effective many laws and regulations need to be amended. The concept of accumulation of capital via rents is an astonishing step forward in the discussions about capital accumulation in private hands.

Wolfgang Telchert

(Ostdeutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, 25 July 1971)

Georg Kropp  
(Handelsblatt)

and loans were made at five per cent, an extremely low rate of interest even for those days.

The great interest that was aroused by the Society was not appreciated in all circles. There were hard battles and controversies. But the Society withdrew then despite its lack of years.

Up to now the house-owner collected interest on and amortised the outside capital required for the purchase of the property from the income from rents. His capital grew as the debt went down. Well and good, but if the Tenants Federation has its way the tenant of these properties will now have his slice of this cake.

Thus "tenant-dwellings" will not be property owned by their tenants, but neither will they be genuine rented property. According to the Tenants Federation these will be the advantages for the tenant:

\* When building commences he will not need to raise any capital.

\* Like a property owner he will have a house for a long-term or a lifetime.

\* His rents will only cover expenditure.

\* With this rent-to-cover-costs in the form of an increase in amortisation he will accumulate capital from the capital loaned.

\* As the mortgage is paid off he will enjoy lower interest payments and therefore less rent.

\* As a participant in ownership of the property he will enjoy tax reliefs.

\* He remains mobile and will receive reliefs if moving house.

\* He will have a say in all important legal questions concerning his tenancy contract.

There are likely to be many hurdles before this scheme can be made law and many questions remain open. To bring this idea to fruition building societies must be found that are prepared to go without their three-fold profits:

\* Profit from the capital accumulation which will be credited to the tenant.

\* From a substantial rent when the debts have been diminished.

\* From the speculative increase in value.

## ■ POLLUTION

## New products must be assessed for their environmental acceptability

**PUBLIK**

Man and the flora and fauna of his environment form a living unit and any inroad into biological links must necessarily lead to an adverse effect on Man himself.

So far society has been dominated by the idea of a standard of living measurable in terms of hard cash being the yardstick of human prosperity. The result has been an ever-increasing level of production.

In the end, though, there was no getting away from the fact that the ramifications of technological progress — noise, exhaust, effluent and garbage — considerably counteract human well-being.

For some time, indeed, there have been indications that the basis of life is seriously threatened by uncontrolled and unthinking exploitation of natural aids such as water, soil and the air we breathe.

To an increasing extent there has been an international realisation that environmental protection measures must be intensified and that they are essential if life on Earth is to be maintained.

The causes of this development are fairly well-known. They are, for the most part, the population increase and the accompanying growth in demand for consumer goods, the change in living habits and the application of new technological processes.

The manifold problems of environmental protection can no longer be satisfactorily solved by individual countries going it alone. Environmental danger is no respecter of frontiers, particularly as far as air and water pollution are concerned.

What is more, international cooperation can more swiftly lead to urgently needed solutions of the problems in hand. International bodies such as the World Health Organisation, the Council of Europe, the European Economic Community, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and Nato have for some time been concerned.

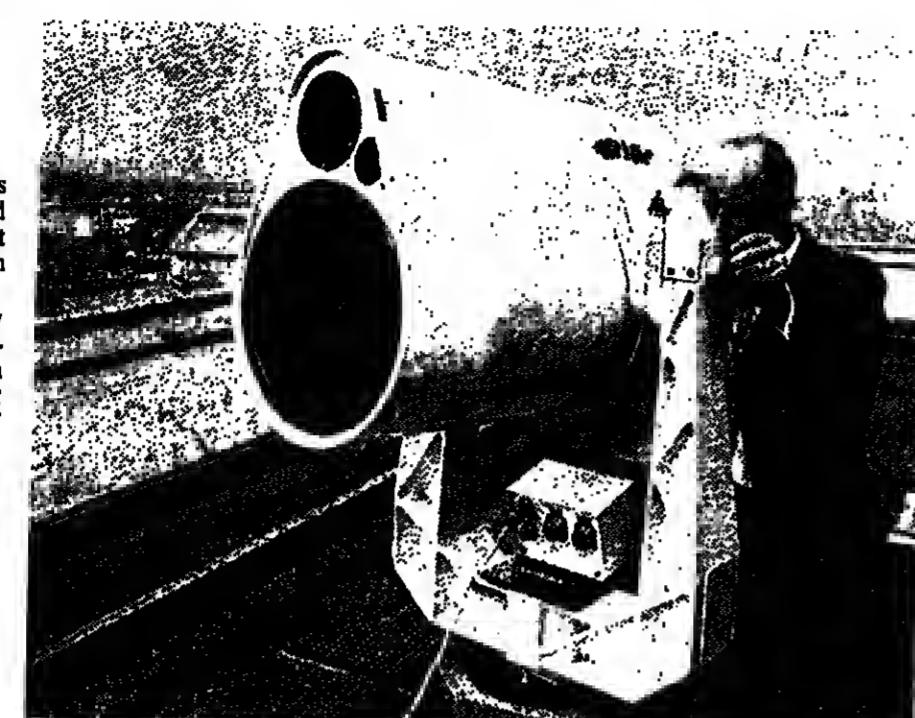
If measures designed to improve environmental protection are effectively to be applied the links between cause and effect must first be clarified in the scientific and technical sectors and criteria for satisfactory environmental conditions determined.

At the same time the present environmental situation must be reviewed and the level of technology continually improved.

With the aid of this information the legislature and the administration could then take over a meaningful and successful control function, the implementation of environmental protection regulations being of particular importance.

Industry, traffic and domestic heating are the most important causes of atmospheric pollution. According to an estimate made by the US Health Department these three were responsible for releasing 230 million tons or so of dust and exhaust fumes into the American atmosphere in 1968.

In this country the total amount of dust and exhaust emitted in 1969 was somewhere in the region of twenty million tons. Carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, dust, nitrous oxides and hydrocarbons are the principal offenders. In view of their efficacy fluorine and lead compounds and unpleasant smells also deserve mention.



Lidar apparatus, mounted on the roof of a skyscraper in Dusseldorf, measuring the pollution poured into the air by industry in the area

In many conurbations in industrial countries atmospheric measurements have for many years been taken the concentrations of dust and sulphurous compounds being accepted as the main criteria.

Measurements of this kind are regularly taken in, for instance, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Tokyo, London and Rotterdam, not to mention conurbations in this country such as Munich, Frankfurt and Saarbrücken.

One of the most extensive studies was made in 1963 and 1964 in industrial areas of the Rhine and the Ruhr at the behest of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Over an area of roughly 6,000 square kilometres systematic air samples are taken at more than 4,000 control points for analysis. As a result sulphur dioxide and dust pollution have declined by up to half since tests were inaugurated.

This improvement is due to no small extent to anti-pollution measures incorporated in more than thirty laws and administrative regulations and campaigns carried out in the conurbations concerned.

In certain weather conditions considerable concentrations of noxious fumes and substances can occur at near ground-level. In the past the result has often been smog catastrophes. One of the most notorious instances of smog was the London smog of December 1952 which was responsible for more than 4,000 fatalities.

In exceptional situations such as this conventional techniques are inadequate. Smog early warning systems have accordingly been set up in a number of built-up

### Motorway waste

The average motorist who jettisons an empty cigarette packet or bag of sweets has no idea of the amount of rubbish that accumulates on roads, laybys and parking lots outside built-up areas.

In an average month the total is 50,000 tons, or 8,500 lorries full that have to be carted off by the 780 public works departments.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 July 1971)

## MOTORING

## Roadbuilding projects are having to be temporarily suspended

**WELT SONNTAG**

The motorist's opinion of his vehicle has undergone a remarkable change of late. The car used to be his pride and joy. It is now little more than a constant source of trouble and annoyance.

Traffic specialists, road-builders and hauliers have a professional interest in the steadily increasing number of motor vehicles on the road, the alarming traffic density figures and the traffic chaos at daily peak periods.

They all agree that there is less room to move on the roads and total chaos is no longer far distant. The man in the street, as he used to be called, is quite prepared to believe forecasts of this kind.

What, though, is the real situation? In 1970 there were:

- 13.7 million private cars in this country
- 1.9 million cars newly registered
- some 162,500 kilometres (100,000 miles) of roads for them to use, including approximately 4,500 kilometres 13,000 miles of autobahn

- and one private car for every five inhabitants or every two holders of valid driving licences.

Roughly 45 per cent of all German motorists drive to and from work every day (as opposed to 81 per cent in the United States).

Over the last five years Federal government roadbuilding expenditure has increased by forty per cent from 3,000 million Marks in 1967 to 4,200 million this year.

Herr Leber has, for instance, published a

gigantic programme to build an additional 28,000 kilometres (17,500 miles) of road, including 15,000 kilometres or nearly 10,000 miles of autobahn over the next fifteen years.

According to the estimate made by the roadbuilding association, the cost of the programme will be 147,000 million Marks at present prices.

As only 70,000 million Marks or so of mineral oil revenue are tied to roadbuilding over the period in question there is a financial gap of 77,000 million Marks to bridge.

And since further price increases can be expected the likely shortfall in available funds will be somewhere in the region of 130,300 million Marks.

Were the extra revenue needed to be raised by increasing the tax on petrol and diesel oil the tax would have to be boosted to seventy pfennigs a litre, which would mean a petrol pump price of a Mark a litre.

There are two alternatives:

- More of the present mineral oil tax revenue could be tied to roadbuilding. At present only half the annual revenue of 10,500 million Marks is tied to roadworks.

- The money could be raised on the capital market. Savers would benefit directly from subscribing to government bonds for roadbuilding purposes.

For the time being, however, the Ministry of Transport has been ordered to clamp down on expenditure. As a result roadworks will grind to a halt in many

parts of the country late this summer. The construction industry expects there to be a twenty-per-cent drop in the amount of work available.

The industry is dependent on public spending for sixty per cent and more of its work. "In August," says Christian Wiegand, manager of the Hamburg region of the construction industry association, "firms will face an absolute void."

Peter Kenna, spokesman for the roadbuilding association, sounds a similar note: "The 1967 recession was a minor upset in comparison with present prospects."

Peter-Monika Jauner

(Welt am Sonntag, 25 July 1971)

## Restricted speed limits

The draft Ministry of Transport regulation imposing a speed limit of 100 kilometres an hour (62 mph) on all roads except autobahns is based, according to a Ministry spokesman, both on experience in other countries and on the initial results of research carried out here.

The final conclusions of this work are to be published this autumn. It consists not only of an analysis of accident statistics but also of observations and questionnaires.

Foreign experience that has been taken into account including trials in France, where 12,000 kilometres of *routes nationales* have been subject to a similar speed limit, and Sweden.

The Ministry also notes that the Bundestag transport sub-committee has already advocated consideration of an upper speed limit on roads with two-way traffic.

This proposal, however, was for a speed limit of 120 kilometres an hour (roughly 75 mph) on roads with fewer than four lanes.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 27 July 1971)

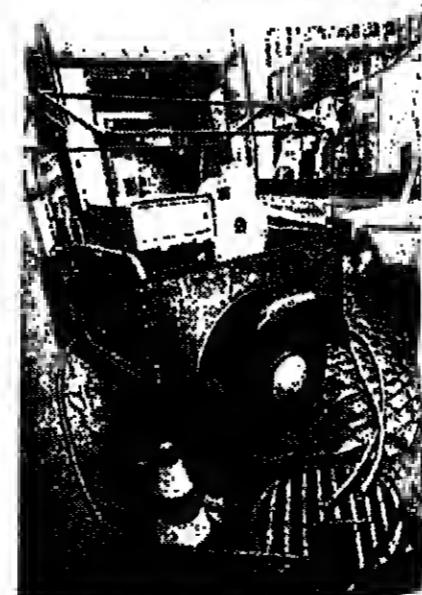
### Conscientious objectors to fight pollution

Bavaria will be the first state in the Federal Republic to employ conscientious objectors in the environmental protection sector on a trial basis, starting on 1 September.

Hubert Weintzner, chairman of the Bavarian branch of the Nature Conservancy Association, announced the government's intention recently in Nuremberg.

The Federal Ministry of Defence has already given the pilot project the go-ahead in principle.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 July 1971)



Sewage testing apparatus over a manhole  
(Photos: Ute Eschbach)

**Frankfurter Allgemeine**  
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

## One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation — which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

**Frankfurter Allgemeine**  
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Member of T.E.A.M. (Top European Advertising Media)

## U.S.A.

Advertising representatives:  
I.N.T.A. International  
and Trade Advertising  
1560 Broadway, New York  
N.Y. 10036, Tel. 212/581-3755

For Subscriptions:  
German Language Publications, Inc.  
75 Varick Street  
New York, N.Y. 10013  
Tel. 212/966-0175

## Great Britain:

U.K.-Advertisement-Office:  
Room 300 C - Bracken House  
10 Cannon Street  
London, E.C. 4  
Tel. 01-2363716

For Financial Advertising:  
Throgmorton Publications Limited  
30 Finsbury Square  
London, E.C. 2  
Tel. 01-6284050

For Subscriptions:  
Seymour Press  
Brixton Road 334  
London, S.W. 9  
Tel. Red Post 4444

## ■ OUR WORLD

## Bars and cinemas come second to churches as free-time haunts

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The Ruhr's well-educated, affluent classes know well how to fill in their leisure time. The problem is, however, that most of them do not have any leisure time. The broad mass of people in the Ruhr, who have any leisure time, have no idea how to use it purposefully, and the same applies to other major German cities.

Viggo Graf Blücher of the Bielefeld Emden Institute commented: "People in the Ruhr think of little else except work."

The Emden Institute has conducted a survey of the uses to which leisure time is put by people working in industry. Investigations demonstrated that people in the Ruhr had no idea what to do with their leisure time, that these people considered it valid to just rest, sleep and do nothing during their free time.

The association of Ruhr residential areas together with eighteen cities and six districts allocated 50,000 Marks for a survey of 9,200 people between the ages of fourteen and 65. This survey, the largest in Europe to date - 8,000 people were questioned on a similar subject in Sweden once - was worth the expense, according to Arno Mittelbach, of the Ruhr association of residential areas.

During the survey little was said by those questioned about public parks and sporting facilities, but as soon as the interviewer showed plans and pictures of such facilities 79 per cent of those questioned expressed enthusiastic interest.

In discussions with the general public Arno Mittelbach will explain how sporting facilities and leisure time buildings can best be equipped.

In the main, people in the Ruhr spend much of their leisure time, (54.3 per cent most of it) watching television. Other pastimes listed included listening to sport news, popular music and dance music, with pigeon-fancying coming in last place.

There are 40,000 people in clubs concerned with this hobby, 0.9 per cent of the total Ruhr population of approximately five million people, and the interest in pigeons in the Ruhr has for years been something of a cliché.

The main hobbies are photography, films, do-it-yourself hobbies and mechanical work. There is a strong demand for facilities to play table tennis, to rent allotments and to take part in dancing.

In the survey the question of visiting the pub was almost completely overlooked. Viggo Graf Blücher explained vaguely that this was outside the brief of the survey. However, the question of clubs with a show and nightclubs was investigated by the survey.

Of those questioned 94.8 per cent maintained that they never, or only rarely, visited nightclubs.

In the survey 79.3 per cent said that they spent some of their leisure time going for walks. Other categories listed of activities pursued outside the home included hiking, trips with and without the car, bathing and swimming.

Almost one in three, 37.5 per cent, considered themselves to be active sportsmen or women and 33.4 per cent claimed to be sport spectators.

In sport 33 per cent said they were amateur footballers and table-tennis play-

ers, 30 per cent favoured minigolf, 13 per cent of those questioned belonged to a sports club, although 74 per cent said they did not belong to any sports association.

Fanaticism for football had its limits. Every fifth person asked supported Schalke 04 or Borussia Dortmund.

The big surprise of the survey was that churchgoing and church activities came before theatre, dances and the cinema. Forty per cent said that in their free time they attended to church affairs. However, since Catholic and Protestant church services are not so well attended, Graf Blücher is of the belief that there must be many small religious groups and sects of which little is known.

The things people missed in the main in the Ruhr were green spaces, leisure time centres and sports grounds. But despite this a third of all those asked in the survey were satisfied with the leisure time facilities that were available in their neighbourhood.

As with the average citizen in the rest of the Federal Republic the people in the Ruhr are more or less content with the homes they live in and their demands are not too excessive.

Sociologists and investigators speak of "a relative educational backwardness" when considering the mobility with which people in the Ruhr look at the facilities available for them to use during their leisure time. A great mobility is noticeable among the younger generation.

Most people, however, know where to see a little green and flowers and where they can get a breath of fresh air. There is



Essen's Grugapark, a popular spot for a weekend promenade.

(Photo: Stadtbaden)

The leisure researchers reckon that the major leisure parks and the giant halls where shows can be put on - sport from the Kö in Düsseldorf - are the greatest attraction for people in the Ruhr. This is an encouraging sign for the future of new parks that are being planned.

Viggo Graf Blücher thinks it would be ideal if the narrow green belts between Ruhr cities could be turned into peaceful leisure time landscape. Green space has always been a dream in the Ruhr.

Erica Kassabek

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 July 1971)

## Computer sleuth, the fingerprint expert, takes his time

At the Federal Criminal Investigation Office in Wiesbaden work is at present being carried out on a new electronic classification system for fingerprints. The value of this work for crime detection by the future is undisputed. However, the ambitious aims of the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) are thought of in many quarters as far too extravagant to have any chance of success. Some call the whole business just an "electronic alibi" for the Minister of the Interior.

The matter in hand is the electronic storing of no less than fifteen million fingerprints of people in the Federal Republic. At the present moment these are stored by five different systems.

In order to show the problems involved in the collecting and storing of fingerprints the positive and negative aspects of this were outside the brief of the survey. However, the question of clubs with a show and nightclubs was investigated by the survey.

If all fingerprints could be recorded electronically and compared with dabs found at the scene of the crime then theoretically seven thousand unsolved crimes including several murders could be wrapped up at one fell swoop.

But the other side of the coin is that at the present pace of work in the BKA it would take about seventy years to put complete computerisation into practice. So the mudarers could only be implicated posthumously!

A forecast that all fingerprints could be on computers within ten to fifteen years as long as favourable conditions continue to prevail appears to experts to be wishful-thinking or a good piece of public

relations work. In fact at the moment extra space is being given to computer work in connection with the general public as well as in a literal sense in the BKA building on the Nero Berg in Wiesbaden.

This central criminal authority for the Federal Republic was set up in 1951 and since then its offices had been a regular meeting place for police officers from all countries, at annual meetings to discuss topics such as "Counteracting Counterfeiting," or "Basic Questions of Criminal Techniques" and "Criminal Investigation."

Carrying out this work electronically is only possible stage by stage. It was first ten years ago in Munich where finger prints were handled and evaluated by machines and it was recognised that the whole process could only be put in action as a result of new developments.

In Nuremberg, the present office of the future president of the BKA, Horst Herold, similar experiences were recorded with ever-increasing success.

When Horst Herold takes up his new office in Wiesbaden on 1 September his Herculean task will be awaiting him.

His predecessor, Paulinus Dickopf, was an ambassador for German criminologists and helped a great deal to boost the image of this country's police force abroad as a result of his blamelessness during the Third Reich.

One sure indication of this success is that he was elected president of Interpol and will keep this position at the head of the international criminal police association until 1972.

However, Paulinus Dickopf obviously did not place enough value on the technical requirements of modern crime detection. This is a fact that was criticised by the head of the Nuremberg police.

But it would be stupid to mock this system. The collections of fingerprints that have mounted up in police offices all over this country for years have been totally valueless for years. For instance no police authority in the world would be

## SPORT

## Soccer scandal tribunal bans two players for life

The FA tribunal has withdrawn sentences from Manfred Manglitz of Königs Wusterhausen and Tasso Wild of Berlin and freed them from playing professional football for life. Bend Pätzka, also of Berlin, has been freed from playing as a professional for ten years. Manglitz has also been fined 25,000 Marks. Horst Gragorio Canellas, chairman of Kickers Offenbach, has been banned from holding office with a football club affiliated to the FA. Other members of the committee have been banned from holding office for one and three years respectively.

The sentences passed by the Football Association tribunal bring to an end for the time being the Federal league bribery and corruption scandal. At first glance they may appear to be harsh but there can be no denying that they are just.

Professional football has parted company for a number of years or for good with players and officials who for days and weeks, whether seriously or not, were involved in preparations for a grave offence of fixing crucial end-of-season league fixtures. It has every right to do so.

Manglitz, the Cologne goalkeeper, and the two Berlin players Pätzka and Wild unmistakably behaved as though they were prepared to pocket the proceeds of bribery and corruption.

Canellas, chairman of Offenbach, certainly gave the impression of being willing to pay, having raised 260,000 Marks in hard cash and offered it to three parties.

"You can't please everybody," he noted, "and we are expecting criticism."

Yet he reacted nervously to the very first query, which was whether Munich was not being given preferential treatment with three first-round games, the play-off for third place and the final.

"We are, of course, well aware of the fact that the Olympics are to be held in Munich next year but our fixture list is the best from the sporting viewpoint," he countered.

What decides matters in Munich's favour is probably the fact that the new Olympic Stadium is best suited for a football final and is also the largest, apart

from Berlin, with a capacity of 82,300 spectators.

The Berlin Olympic Stadium was evidently a non-starter from the word go as far as the final was concerned. To judge by Neuberger's reaction to a query as to whether there had been any objections to West Berlin as a venue there must be some difficulty in including Berlin at all.

"We were motivated solely by sporting considerations," he stonewalled. On being asked to answer the question he countered rather gruffly: "I have already said that our fixture list was motivated solely by sporting considerations."

Then, after a swift exchange with FIFA president Sir Stanley Rous, the grand old man of association football, it was the turn of René Court of Luxembourg, the FIFA press secretary.

"Objections were raised but the committee has approved the plan as submitted. Berlin was approved on condition

that the pitch is playable in three years' time. If this is not the case it would be a different matter and FIFA would review the situation."

Would the Berlin Olympic Stadium be used if it remained in its present condition? M. Court replied in the affirmative.

The crucial vote on whether or not to approve of Berlin as a venue was, incidentally fourteen to one in the city's favour.

Berlin is to host three first-round games in the northern group, including one starring the Federal Republic team. The FA is working on the assumption that only three Eastern Bloc teams will qualify and that the northern group will present no problems as far as recognition of West Berlin as part of the Federal Republic is concerned.

With the exception of Berlin, Hamburg and Nuremberg, which will host three first-round games, the others - Cologne, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Hanover, Gelsenkirchen and Düsseldorf - will be the venue of four games and Munich five.

The games in each group will take place on the same day, which is an innovation.

So is the decision by the home team to insist on the first game against the reigning champions, in this case Brazil, on 13 June in Frankfurt.

All three first-round games will be played on the same pitch, yet another innovation. So the home team will have to travel just like the others.

Takings will be a record figure of fifty million Marks for radio, TV and advertising rights and a further few million at the gate. In Mexico takings were a mere 21.5 million Marks, ten per cent of which went to FIFA and a quarter to the home FA. (Welt am Sonntag, 18 July 1971)

World Cup games will be played at ten grounds with a total capacity of 699,851. The grounds and games are as follows:

Stuttgart (71,111): first-round games on 14, 18 and 22 June and play-off on 26 June.

Hanover (62,300): first-round games on 15, 19 and 23 June, play-off on 26 June.

Gelsenkirchen (70,000): first-round games on 15 and 23 June, play-offs on 30 June and 3 July.

Cologne (60,920): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the Federal Republic team.

Hamburg (66,000): first-round games on 14, 18 and 22 June, including two games featuring the home team.

Nuremberg (68,700): first-round games on 15, 19 and 23 June, decider for third place on 6 July, final on 7 July.

Frankfurt (capacity 66,520): opening game on 13 June starring Brazil, current holders of the World Cup, first-round game on 22 June and play-offs on 30 June and 3 July.

Berlin (82,000): first-round games on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the Federal Republic team.

Leipzig (50,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (30,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wiesbaden (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Würzburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.

Wolfsburg (25,000): first-round game on 14, 18 and 22 June, including one game featuring the home team.